

Chisolm preaches class power

by Robin Darling

A crowd of about 700 supporters prone to clenched fist salutes and standing ovations listened to Shirley Chisolm campaign in Fairfax last Wednesday night. They were a well-heeled and well-balanced mixture of blacks and whites, mostly suburban, mostly middle class, and all Democrats; they were the people who had voted to send delegates committed to her to the state party convention.

Chisolm, who came in third behind George McGovern and Edmund Muskie in mass meetings Saturday, stressed the connection between the people she spoke to and the "large, forgotten segment of America," the poor whites, blacks, and chicanos. All of the American people, she said, are disillusioned with the political system because they are "powerless—they are helpless against problems in their everyday existence. The American people are interested in a new kind of political bloodstream—not in making the choice between two evils."

She cited the lack of services—hospital, mental hygiene, and education—available to most Americans. Her voice rising, she denounced "those who say there is no money. There is money—but our priorities are lopsided. 70 cents of every tax dollar . . . goes into the military and defense programs." The United States also, she stated, grants large amounts of foreign aid to dictatorships abroad. "We sanction and support Rhodesia, and yet we are a democracy."

"Why are the other candidates not addressing themselves to these issues?"

Flanked by Flora Crater, coordinator of the Virginia Women's Political Caucus, and Jim Scott, Fairfax County Commissioner, she outlined her "gut commitment" to her poverty-stricken, understaffed campaign. Calling herself "unbought and unbossed," she said "I am not a heated-over, warmed-over politician coming to you . . . I am not espoused by any special interest groups, I am only espoused by the people of this country." Chisolm called voters semi-paralyzed "because the people in office with the power to change styles of life have done nothing about it."

She emphasized her support for a volunteer army which would involve "training along with it that would better the lives of young men and women after they get out." And the United States remains in Viet Nam, she believes, because of the "vanity or politicians are all alike. I am not like the rest of them. . . I can never let the people down."

"It took a little black woman to lead 300 of her people out of slavery . . . You know who I'm talking about? And it took a little black woman to say she was just tired of going to the back of the bus. And it might take a little black woman to straighten this country out."

Senior elections

Carol "Happy" Anderson, has overcome class apathy, a slight controversy, and her opponent, Mary Sue Warren, to be elected as president of the Senior Class.

The elections began on a dull note with less than a third of the class attending the nominations meeting. Ironically, only two offices, presidential and vice-presidential were even contested, therefore the nominations became elections for five officers. These positions were filled as follows: Secretary-treasurer—Susan Baril, publicity chairwoman Patricia Gould, honor representatives—Nancy Barbour and Janet Pikral, and alumni representative—Irene Vash. About one-half of the class voted in the first elections in which Happy Anderson defeated Mary Sue Warren for president and Debbie Reynolds defeated Pat Watts for vice president.

The controversy arose when the first results were contested on the grounds of illegal procedure. Three counts of illegal procedure were cited. The major problem was two dorms, Ball and Virginia, opened polls at 6:15 p.m. due to carelessness of dorm chairmen. This 15 minutes during a time that students were returning from supper may have been crucial. There were also problems with students voting in the wrong dorm and minor discrepancies in the day student ballots. Though vote count in school elections is traditionally kept secret, it did leak out this time and its closeness may also have influenced the decision to contest the elections.

Becky Rooney, Senior Class Elections Committee chairman, declared the election invalid after consulting Kathy Nixon, S.A. Elections Committee chairman. The presidential election were held over in ACL foyer from 11:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday. Fifty more students voted but neither of the previous decisions were reversed.

pride" of the "stubborn leaders of the nation." As for ending the war, "there is only one real plan—terminate the war immediately." The American prisoners of war, she said, will never be sent back while the war goes on; instead, more men are being captured with no assurance from the North Vietnamese that they will be released. Once the U.S. is through with the war she thinks it will be in a better position, because of the Geneva Convention, to negotiate for the POWs' freedom.

Chisolm answered one woman's question about her stand on ecology with upraised arms and a distinctly louder voice: "we must be concerned first with the day-to-day, immediate environment of human beings: about the lead content of paint in slum houses, and about the mother who has to sit up all night to keep the rats away from her baby's crib. Then we can widen the ecology drive to clean up our streams and our rivers."

As her campaign staffers passed collection plates around the auditorium, Chisolm emphasized her determination to stay in the running for the Democratic nomination. "We must come together on the basis of humanism," she said. "People say 'Those

Stringfellow to visit MWC

William Stringfellow, Episcopal lay theologian, lawyer and author, will speak to students Wednesday night in ACL ballroom. Involved in racial issues and the work of the church since college, The Nation has said he is "no liberal. He is a radically relevant Christian—an extremely rare species."

Stringfellow, a graduate of Harvard Law School, began his legal career with a one-man practice in Harlem of the 1950's. Out of his experience in the ghetto, came "My People is the Enemy," a chronicle of his life and work in the ghetto and a commentary on municipal and national corruption.

He was counsel to the late Bishop James Pike of California, defending Pike against heresy charges brought against him by the Episcopal Church. He later wrote with Anothony Town, "The Bishop Pike Affair."

Stringfellow became a nationally-known figure when he and Towne were indicted for harboring a fugitive. Daniel Berrigan, convicted and sentenced for the Catonsville draft board raid, went underground and was apprehended at Stringfellow's house on Block Island. Stringfellow and Towne were cleared of all charges against them. "Suspect Tenderness," published last fall, explores the ethics of the Berrigan witness. Stringfellow later became a member of the defense counsel in the Harrisonburg Eight conspiracy trial.

Stringfellow's other books include "Free in Obedience" and "A Private and Public Faith." More recently, he has written "A Second Birthday," an autobiographical account of a near-fatal illness and an exploration of the Christian meaning of suffering and death.



Fancy footwork for peace

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AFS) — Five months ago the United States Senate voted to defeat a bill introduced by Alaska Senator Mike Gravel. The Gravel bill was designed to cut off military appropriations for Indochina. It would have stopped the air war now being waged over Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Two Democratic contenders for the presidential nomination, Senators Muskie and Humphrey, voted against the Gravel measure.

The defeat of the Gravel bill didn't receive much attention from the press. "It wasn't 'news' at the time," explains Steve Cohen, a staffer at Project Air War, a Washington-based group which has extensively researched U.S. involvement in Indochina.

"Most people thought the war was coming to an end, a few months ago," he says. "The troops were coming home. And not many people knew that more bombs were being dropped than ever before. Consequently, the media didn't pay much attention to the vote's outcome."

The escalation of the bombing became more of an issue two months later. "The 8-day bombing raid in December," says Cohen "made the public aware, to some extent, that the war wasn't winding down even though the troops were coming home."

In fact, the majority of the bombs dropped during the war (3.2 million tons since 1969), according to the Defense Department, "have been dropped since 1969." President Nixon began "de-escalating" the war in 1969 to make good on his campaign pledge to get us out to the Vietnamese quagmire. In December '71, however, 61,000 tons were dropped on Indochina, which represents more than 2½ Hiroshimas a month.

Two months after voting against the Gravel bill, on the heels of the step-up in December, Humphrey proclaimed his belated opposition to the escalation of the bombing. Muskie, on the other hand, waited



for a more opportune moment. Reacting to President Nixon's disclosure of secret peace feelers to North Vietnam, the Maine Senator rebuked the President's efforts stating that more effective measures must be taken to end the war.

"Ed Muskie," says one highly placed Washington source, "is being pushed to the left in search

of issues. He voted against the Gravel bill, but now he's reversed his position. He has no choice really. Nixon's language which utilizes such vague terms as 'pacification,' 'protective reaction strike,' and 'limited duration protective reaction strike' has neutralized the harsh realities of the war."

"Now," says the official, "evidence is being discovered which will make the war a viable issue. That's just what Muskie needs."

Feeling the beginnings of a possible groundswell of public dismay concerning the bombing issue, the perceptive legislators have introduced two new bills in Congress. The house has before it a bill which would stop the air war. It has 30 co-sponsors.

In the Senate, a bill stronger than Senator Gravel's has been introduced. One of its co-sponsors is Senator Edmund Muskie, who only five months ago voted against a similar bill.

"It's typical of Washington," says a representative from a Washington peace group.

"No wonder so many people in this country are becoming increasingly skeptical of our political system."

When Senator Muskie was on the campaign trail in Madison, Wisconsin, he asked a hostile crowd to let him explain why he had come.

"I came here," he began.

"To get votes!" screamed an observant student.

"The Last Days": a review

by Anita Waters

"The Last Days", a production similar to "Jesus Christ Superstar", opened April 6th in the General Washington Dinner Theater. The show successfully provides its audience with an entertaining rendition of the rock opera; injecting into the production several songs not included in the original, interesting and effective sound; and lighting; some very moving acting and some very poor acting.

Act one is the less striking of the two; there are fewer lighting and sound effects. The chorus and the orchestra seemed to improve toward the second half of the show, as well as the acting, a subtle display of opening-night nerves.

The first solo was a blessing. Judas, played by Clayton Boutchard, sang a very effective opening, explaining the conflict thus far in a striking voice which sets the mood for the rest of the program.

Following Judas are the entrances of Jesus, played by Rollin Wehman, and Mary Magdalene, Alison Smith. The part of Mary Magdalene is well played and sung with a shining voice representing one of the show's finer points. Wehman also has a moving voice, but he just does not come on quite like a Jesus Christ. With a somber look, a stiff back, and a wig that turns red in blue light, throughout the first act he seems to be on the stage too much.

"Pilate's Dream" is the next highlight. Pilate, played by Bob Wharton, is one of the more outstanding actors in the performance.

Some relief from reproducing the original superstar music is offered in the first act. A medley of "Oh Happy Day" and George Harrison's "My Sweet Lord" is sung by Alison Smith and Clayton Boutchard. These songs fit very naturally into the production and offer a happy change.

At the close of the first act, the encounter between Judas and Caiaphas, (Wyatt Thompson), Annas (Jeff Bailey) and another priest, (Jim Auld) is handled beautifully. The use of reverberation is effective here and, in spite of limited movement on the stage, the acting is realistic.

Everything improves in Act two of the rock opera. Jesus' solo in Gethsemane, one of the most important parts of the original, is done surprisingly well, as is the drunken "Trials and Tribulations" of the apostles.

Herod, played by Tom Chasen, performs one of the best pieces in Act two. Chasen's performance of the song of mockery adds a bit of comic relief to the situation. "Could We Start Again, Please?" sung by Smith and Bill Upshaw, is a song from the Broadway production that has been excluded from most renditions of the rock opera.

The handling of "Thirty-nine Lashes" is perhaps the best in the performance. To represent pain and mockery, surrealist strobe lighting and choral

laughs and groans of the choir are utilized. The display is almost frightening, and effectively symbolizes the pain and despair of the moment.

The overall performance is difficult to consider. The many outstanding moments must be compared with its very weak ones, and the whole is a series of good and bad surprises.

The show is done completely with one simple background. Some of the characters wear costumes, some do not, an inconsistency which should have been avoided.

The part of Judas is played down quite a bit throughout the show and Jesus seems to take over the place of the main character, a fact which makes one who is familiar with the original very uncomfortable. The original was written in such a way that Judas was obviously the most important figure, yet the General Washington's Jesus, played by Rollin Wehman, is listed first on the program and comes out last in the curtain calls. Wehman also directs the production, and his childish snitching of first place makes one wonder about the politics behind the show.

The orchestra, under the direction of William Stuart, includes musicians from the Richmond Symphony Orchestra and the Peabody Institute.

The General Washington Dinner Theater is located on Princess Anne Street. Reservations may be made by phoning 371-9000.

Elections for rising Junior Class officers will be held today from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. in A.C.L. foyer.

Mary Jo Parrish, Roy B. Weinstock, and Bulent I. Atalay will discuss "Science and Social Responsibility," Tuesday, April 18. The discussion, a part of the Trinkle Library Seminar, will be held at 4:00 p.m. in the Philosophy Library.

The Department of Music will sponsor a musical program of student compositions Tuesday, April 18, at 6:15 p.m., in room 140 Pollard Hall.

There will be a Young Democrats meeting Tuesday, April 18, at 6:30 p.m. The agenda will include the election of officers for 1972-73.

There will be a Senate meeting Tuesday, April 18, at 6:30 p.m. in A.C.L. ballroom.

Javier Herrero of the University of Pittsburgh will speak on "The Contemporary Spanish Novel," Wednesday, April 19, at 2:30 p.m., in Klein Memorial Theatre. The program is sponsored by the Department of Modern Foreign Languages.

Free University course "Women in Modern Society" will meet in Chandler room 20 on April 20. Women from Alice Rabson's consciousness raising group and from MWC will be there. Everyone is invited to attend.

Modern Danish rhythmic gymnastics and folk dancing by a Danish gymnastics team representing the Danish Gymnastics and Youth Associations will be presented in the main gymnasium of Goolrick at 8:00 on April 20.

Graduate Record Exams will be given on April 22 in Combs room 200 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

marijuana market

through their magazine's editorial content and lifestyle image."

When informed of the Cannabis Coop. release, Nat Lehman, Assistant Managing Editor of Playboy, retorted, "They're full of shit," labeling it as typical of attacks on the corporation by "people who feel we're just based of fucking women." He insisted that "how marijuana should be sold is not our concern, but, 'we just want to get kids out of jail.'" He admitted jokingly that the idea of Playboy marketing marijuana was not a bad idea, but that he had not thought of it, explaining that Playboy was not involved in the marketing of any euphoric drugs.

Newman of Cannabis Coop. noted in the release that Playboy "is read by for more pot smokers than any other non-news magazine, and is thus the strong possible vehicle for marketing marijuana." In response to Playboy's denial of interest in the pot market, Newman remarked, "If Playboy hasn't thought of marketing grass, then they're pretty stupid," and called the denial "rank bullshit."

Cannabis Cooperative, a California-based organization for the legalization of marijuana, released an article to the underground press which charges Playboy magazine with attempting to corner the pot market through their support of the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws. In the release—"The Prospects and Potentials of Legalized Marijuana: Playboy Corporation vs. the People"—the entertainment magazine for men was reported to be "moving to grab the legalize marijuana movement lock, stock, barrel, and thus be in position to take a major share of the multi-billion dollar legal marijuana market. Such a move 'could easily double the size of Playboy corporation' if it is successful."

Blair Newman, organizer of Cannabis Cooperation, asserted that "Marijuana maybe the perfect diversification for a company built on selling sex, but unfortunately Playboy plans to exploit marijuana in the same degrading way they have women." He said "They could indirectly promote their brands of Playboy Pot, and even Playboy Pot Clubs

New survival programs win mass support

"In the thirties the jive politicians used to promise my momma a chicken in every pot. Well, tonight we've got a chicken in every bag, and if necessary we gon' open up a free pot program to cook the chicken in."

—Bobby Seale

(AFS) — Only a year ago, the New York TIMES and NEWSWEEK were saying that the Black Panther Party was dying. Stokely Carmichael was quoted as saying, "The Panthers are practically finished."

If the Panthers died, they have recently undergone a rebirth. The party recently sponsored a three-day Black Community Survival Conference held in Oakland and Berkeley on March 29, 30, and 31. The conference, which dramatized the party's survival programs, drew over 16,000 people.

Most press reports on the conference tended to portray it as an example of the Panther's "new image." Chairman Bobby Seale prefers to say, "we're going back to the original vision of the party."

At the conference, 10,000 bags of groceries "with a chicken in every bag" were given away to poor people of the black community; 13,282 sickle-cell anemia tests were administered; and more than 11,000 new voters were registered. ("It blew our minds how many people hadn't registered," said Seale.)

The crowd at the three day event was representative of the black community — fathers dressed in work clothes, mothers with their babies, and many eight and nine-year-old kids. In short, the black proletariat. There were young members of such street gangs as the Cobras and the Ace of Diamonds, and King Bishop Frazzo Ha'q XIX from the Yardbird Temple of the Vanguard Revolutionary Church (the Yardbird Temple is named after jazz great Charlie "Bird" Parker.)

The conference was a success not only in terms of putting theory — "serve the people" — into practice, but in demonstrating the mass base, both individual and organizational, that the Panthers have built on their home turf. It demonstrated too that in spite of all the hard times, after all the deaths and defections, the Black Panther Party is still a viable organization.

Founded in 1966 by Seale and Huey P. Newton as the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, it first drew national attention in May, 1967, when a contingent led by Seale and Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver carried unloaded rifles into the State Capitol building in Sacramento. The party thus became identified in the public mind with the image of the gun.

By the end of 1969, the party claimed that

28 Panthers had been killed in confrontations with the police. Many others had been wounded and hundreds had been arrested as a result of police raids in scores of cities. Within a period, of a few days in December 1969, Fred Hampton and Mark Clark had been killed by Chicago police; six other Panthers were wounded, and thirteen were arrested in a police raid on the Los Angeles headquarters. Bobby Seale endured first the Chicago conspiracy trial and then his New Haven murder trial. Huey P. Newton was in jail.

During 1970 the party held several large gatherings to mobilize public support for its own survival. The "Free Bobby" rally of May, 1970 in New Haven was a success, but the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention, held in Washington, D.C. that November to write a new U.S. constitution, was a flop.

Some of the problems of the constitutional convention were beyond the Panther's control. For example, local authorities refused to rent an adequate meeting place. But other reasons for the failure must be attributed to the Panthers: a general feeling of paranoia and intimidation evinced in strict body searches and hostility toward the press. As in most instances of a paranoia, the Panther's fears seemed justified. There did seem to be a conspiracy between Federal and local authorities to wipe out the party.

The legal battles and gun battles both took their toll. By the spring of 1971, many observers were writing the Panthers off as a national force.

The split between Eldridge Cleaver and Huey P. Newton seemed to some observers to be the coup de grace.

Yet the defection of the Cleaver group appears to have been the nadir of the party's troubles, for in the last half of 1971, events began to turn in the party's favor. Bobby Seale was acquitted of his murder charge in New Haven, and Huey Newton was finally freed after his original conviction was overturned.

With Huey's release from prison, the party took a new tack. The image of the gun was replaced by the image of the picket sign. The tactic of economic boycott was used to build support for the party's survival program.

After years of struggle and internal self-criticism, the party is currently undergoing a transformation. As the party newspaper puts it, "Having come away from arrogance, cultism, we have returned to our original aims: producing what we call the Survival Programs."

"The Survival Programs aren't reformist," Seale says. "We're not saying they are necessarily revolutionary, but they are institutions which we can rally our people around."

Beginning next month, other survival conferences are to be held all over the nation, starting in Chicago. To feed the hungry, clothe the poor, provide medical services for the ill—this is the vision of the Black Panther Party. As a black clergyman put it, "Jesus only fed 5,000 and the Black Panther Party is feeding 10,000."



new stand for liberty

by Afro-American Club

The sixties was a time of great productiveness for and by Black people. In this era, Black people took a stand on issues which they believed had been long ignored in this society, equality for, freedom and recognition of the Black mass. The firmness of their cause yielded many fruitful results and it would seem that Black people had finally gotten what they wanted as well as deserved. Now the great civil rights era is ended. The marching is over, the picketing and boycotts, the sit-ins, wade-ins and ride-ins are gone. Bull Connor's police dogs are back in their cages. Consequently, Black people have emerged as a progressive, liberated, and satisfied race. Or have we?

Even though the era of rigid segregation and the strictures of legal barriers to Black opportunities have been overcome to a certain degree, the mountain top still seems a long way off. Open discrimination and bigotry have been replaced only by forced toleration of and tokenism for Black people in many instances. The number of Blacks who have progressed to middle class standards cannot begin to compare with those still on welfare and living in extreme destitution.

The fact remains that Black people have been given a small gift through the civil rights actions of the sixties and now, are expected to be thankful "for small favors." This is quite unrealistic in view of the unequal conditions which still exist between the races. For example, in 1960, \$2,600

separated the Black median family income from the white median family income. In 1970, the dollar gap had grown to \$3,800.

Similarly, the education gap has closed somewhat, with Black college enrollment sharply on the rise, and higher percentages of Black youths finishing high school. But Black high school graduates make less than whites who have only completed elementary school, and Black college graduates still average lower incomes than whites who never attended college.

Even despite the fair housing law, Blacks are still kept out of suburbs by deceptive measures and zoning regulations, economic discrimination which the administration condones. The percentage of Black suburbanites in 1970 was only 4.5 per cent of all suburban-dwellers, a rise which is only three-tenths of one percent in the decade and this rise has been confined mainly to slums in older suburban communities, with living conditions similar to those in the city slum.

In view of these numerous inequities which still exist between the races, it is evident that the job begun in the sixties has not been completed. More needs to be done to assure the total "integration" of Black people into American society. Executive Director of the National Urban League, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., believes that there are new civil rights issues to be pursued in the seventies. These issues deal with the implementation of the rights we did win in the sixties and the economic and political empowerment of Black people.

Full participation in the decision-making apparatus of the nation, from village school boards and planning commission up to the hallowed precincts for the federal establishment, is necessary if Black people are to be considered as taking an active and influential part in the political aspects of this country.

A hint of what Black political power might achieve can be seen in the revolution in southern politics caused by the partial registration of Black voters in the south. Even with the voter drives and federal intervention in voter registration, only two out of three eligible Black southerners are registered, compared to almost nine out of ten white southerners. These small numbers are still enough to give Black voters the balance of power in many state elections. As a result of this balance of power, more Black people are being elected to participate in the governing functions of this country than have been seen since Reconstruction days. This partial entrance of Black people into the political institutions is only one more stepping stone to the consolidation of the abstract rights won in the sixties.

Then, with political empowerment also goes economic empowerment. The small majority of Black people who have progressed to middle class living cannot be realistically considered as a true representation of the entire Black mass. Economic empowerment means putting green dollars into Black workers. It means the point at which full equality in both job distribution and income is reached.

The new civil rights struggle encompasses more than the broad issues brought out in the old struggle. It represents a new kind of liberation, political and economic liberation from the bonds of the past. If the old civil rights struggle constituted a moral revolution, the new struggle will use these moral issues again in order to provide the incentive for the restructuring of our economy and income distribution so that there are jobs and decent living standards for all.

FORUM

On an objection

In one of this week's Letters to the Editor, members of the Honor Council, including the past and present presidents, have requested an explanation of Bullet policy concerning advertisements for term paper services.

Such services provide college students with completed term papers on various subjects for a certain fee. Members of the Honor Council have stated that use of such services constitutes plagiarism; an Honor offense, punishable by possible expulsion. From the point of view of an Honor Council, such a statement is justified. From the point of view of a newspaper, it is of little concern.

The prevention of plagiarism and cheating is the one area where the Honor Code has had any appreciable effect. Ironically, it is the one area where a Code should never be enforced.

Rules and regulations have traditionally been used to protect an individual or a group. No one needs protection against plagiarism or cheating for plagiarism and cheating hurts no one but the offender. Whether a student chooses to learn through study or simply get by through other means, should be an individual choice.

The cheater or the plagiarist is the only loser; suffering not only from lack of knowledge, but from lack of strength and lack of trust. If a grade is so important to a student, that he or she would risk the loss of these qualities, it is very sad; but it is the business only of each individual.

More importantly however, a newspaper is not bound to preserve the Honor Council or any other institution. On the advertisement pages, a newspaper exists to provide, in return for payment, the publication of certain services.

Some, including members of the newspaper staff, may find certain advertisements offensive. Many students find abortion ads offensive. As many more, find anti-abortion ads equally offensive. Still others find military recruitment ads disgusting. But the advertising pages of the Bullet; just as the editorial, news, and feature pages, will not be subjected to censorship.

To profess to support every individual's right to information within the bounds of representative law, carries a very serious responsibility. This is the responsibility to put aside personal and political discriminations, in order to protect important and fundamental rights; including freedom of the press.

The members of the Honor Council made a necessary point; that the use of term paper services constitutes an Honor violation under the existing code. Some students may need this clarification. Beyond this, a newspaper has no further obligation to protect an individual from itself.

L.C.

feedback

Honor Council scores ad

To the Editor:

The Honor Council finds it necessary to respond to an advertisement run in the last two issues of the Bullet. The advertisement was one for an organization called "Term Papers Unlimited", offering its services to Mary Washington.

We remind the students that use of such a service would constitute cheating, an honor offense. Although we cannot determine what the college newspaper can or cannot print, we would like to ask the BULLET staff to stop the printing of the advertisement, or include a statement indicating their realization that use of the service would constitute an Honor offense.

We are not asking for an editorial opinion of the Honor System; this has been given before. The Honor Council merely wishes to make the students aware of the severe stress which will be placed on the Honor System and Council, should this service be used. We leave the decision up to you.

Barbara Barnes
President, Honor
Council 1972-1973

Meredith Smith, Senior Rep.
Kathy Bradford, Senior Rep.
Sammy Barbour, Junior Rep.
Sandy Hough, Sophomore Rep.
Ann Bigley, Sophomore Rep.
Connie Bowden, Freshman Rep.
Kathy Doyle, Freshman Rep.
Beth Conrad, President, 1971-1972

Criticism of 'non-free' press

To The Editor:

Disgust is the only word that would adequately describe the feeling that one would engender after reading your distorted, confused, erroneous, and vulgar editorial entitled "The Faculty: Our Enemy?"

Since it is a fact that the faculty at Mary Washington College does have a very clear cut role in determining academic matters as well as a decided influence on the general operation of the college, to assert that the faculty has very little guts and remains silent while being dominated by the administration is completely unjustified.

The administration at Mary Washington College does not arbitrarily fire faculty members (at present a reduction of faculty number is called for by the state, not the administration, and this reduction is usually accomplished by not replacing professors who are leaving the college). The administration does not force class overloads on members of the faculty; it does not dilute their teaching and private time with appointments to meaningless committees (most members of the faculty belong only to one committee, which may meet only a few times during the year; other faculty members have no committee assignments); it definitely does not instruct them in how to act and not to act in their private lives.

The tragedy in this situation lies, not in the writing of such a twisted and repulsive editorial, but in the fact that the students at this college are now required to provide the funds to pay for the publication of your or anyone else's views. The tragedy lies in the lack of a free press on this campus in which each individual student could choose whether or not he or she wished to purchase what is printed in the Bullet.

Where the administration does fail miserably is by allowing the continuance of the totally anti-intellectual circumstance of a non-free press on this campus.

Thomas Johnson
Also endorsed by:
Ruth Friedman
Michael L. Bass
William C. Pineschmidt, Jr.

Student finds Bullet objectionable

To The Editor:

As a student at Mary Washington College, I am required to pay, as a part of my over-all fees, a "student activity fee" of \$27. This title is rather vague, but it is my understanding that a portion of this money is used to finance the Bullet, such use being justified because school newspapers are generally supposed to be for the

benefit and enlightenment of the student body.

During the course of this school year, I have found many articles in the Bullet to be not only in poor taste, but often totally disgusting. I have remained silent over the past several months, feeling that unless I was willing to try to do a better job myself, I had little room to criticize. However, the two most recent issues of the Bullet have sickened me to the point that I no longer feel that I can remain passive.

I am aware of the fact that a statement is usually printed in the paper to the effect that the Bullet is not necessarily voicing the opinions of the student body. Whether or not I agree with the views of the editors is not the issue to which I address myself. Rather, it is the question of whether or not we, as forced financial supporters of this publication, are going to accept such language as is found in this week's editorial "The Faculty: Our Enemy?" and such photographs as the one of Mr. Alinsky printed on page four of the March 27 issue as representative of the taste and general quality of the students at Mary Washington College. Our indifference to these forms of journalism can only be interpreted as an admission that we, as a student body, have become as uncouth as those members of the staff of the Bullet who saw fit to print them.

Personally, I find such material offensive in my school newspaper and I don't believe that I am alone in my reaction. It is my hope that others who feel as I do will take the time to write to this paper and make their reactions known.

Carol B. Jones

crossfire

Closing

by
Jill Hadden

I have been asked to write an 'objective' article on presidential candidate Senator George McGovern of South Dakota. Whether I can be objective enough, we shall see. I only hope that people will not be turned off immediately by his name or the title of this article. Read this article first! If you don't agree with McGovern, that's your right. But in my experience as campus co-ordinator for the Students For McGovern group, I've seen how much real ignorance and misconception there is concerning the man and his views. I think anyone with the right to vote should have some knowledge of all the candidates.

On April 4th McGovern solidly won the Wisconsin Democratic Primary. He had done far better in New Hampshire against Muskie than anyone had predicted. McGovern is said to have the young Kennedy-McCarthy supporters comprising a large part of his constituency, but more and more older voters are beginning to notice and support the man from the Dakotas. Some say that he doesn't have the 'charisma' of, say, John Kennedy, but in McGovern's case, he can be likened to that book that shouldn't be judged by its cover. He takes definite stands on definite issues (sometimes at great risk to his political career), which, I shall hazard to add, is not true of some of the other candidates.

He was the first major politician to come out against the war in Vietnam in 1963. He is in favor of an all-volunteer army and general amnesty for draft dodgers and war dodgers, unlike some other candidates. He did co-sponsor Medicare, the Hatfield-McGovern amendment, most of the recent civil rights legislation and the major constitutional amendments of the past few years, including the presidential succession, direct election of the president, 18 year old vote, and the women's rights amendments. McGovern has advocated expanding and improving relations with Red China since 1964. He strongly led the major opposition to the SST, which environmentalists said would damage the

MWC violates contract

To the Editor:

I would like to address this letter to the members of the freshmen, sophomore, and junior classes of the college. I am very concerned about S. B. 433, the bill which would sever ties between Mary Washington College and University of Virginia.

I must preface my remarks by stating that I do think that the severing of ties should occur. I can grasp the benefits which would accrue to the college and I sincerely believe that MWC can "stand on its own" without the name of the University of Virginia on its stationery.

However, I am most disturbed by the fact that the bill makes no provision for a "transition stage." Effective July 1—after the bill is signed—all degrees and transcripts would read Mary Washington College solely.

I consider this act a breach of contract; the contract which freshmen, sophomores, and juniors made with Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia when they entered. We assumed we would be receiving a degree from Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia upon completion of requirements. Just as we undergraduates are obliged to adhere to the catalogue, we would expect as much from the college.

In my opinion, the severing of ties should take place immediately, but degree and transcript changes should only apply to the entering freshmen class. Thus, S. B. 433 should be amended to provide for this so-called "transition stage."

I have written to the Honorable Linwood Holton and Attorney General Andrew Miller

expressing my views. Yet many more letters to the Governor and the Attorney General are needed. I ask for your support in this endeavor.

Christine Crawford

Student criticizes dining hall report

To the Editor:

I move that the dining hall committee be hanged for treason. Who writes the reports for the committee—Mr. Robison? I'd say that the committee is leaning just a little to one side, and not in the interest of students either. Just read the last report in the bulletin of April 10. Since "no one plan will meet the needs of all," the present system (which meets no one's needs, except the director's, of course) will remain intact. We don't have a dining hall committee, we've got an official pacifier, which finds reformation beyond its capabilities "It" evidently prefers the easy way out, which is doing nothing.

And—get this, ladies—there is now a contest (talk about avoiding the real issue). Name the downstairs dining hall and win \$10 (how about \$420?). It's somewhat gratifying to imagine the obscene replies the directors have left themselves open for. Nonetheless, it's annoying to be treated on such a level. I resent being treated as less than adult, manipulated and forced to pay for services I have no desire to use.

I worked in the dining hall for two years, and I'm surprised that the blatant lack of cleanliness hasn't been contested by the Board of Health (or Visitors, for that matter). Also, among other things, I noticed that many non-dining hall products were commercial rejects.

The dining hall committee keeps coming up with figures dealing with student opinion, but I—and others—don't recall being asked anything. We've TOLD senators, etc. that we're dissatisfied with obligatory board fees. In the most recent committee report, the attendance figures are ludicrous. We're lucky if the dining hall staff takes the time to wash fruit and vegetables (or their hands). I'm SURE staff members don't stand, count and record attendance at meals. So, how does the committee get the figures?

The only half accurate method is by determining the amount consumed at meals, but the report says that the attendance figures do not include take out meals (which, of late, are recorded, but these are last years figures) and seconds. Thus, the committee can't know even approximate figures an obviously biased estimation of student attendance is hardly accurate. At the most, the percentages given in the bulletin are percentages of average attendance at meals, and not of the whole student body.

What we need are not contests, statistics (credible or not), futile discussion, and an increased choice of—pardon me—crap, but a choice of accepting the service or not.

In addition the students should be in control of the dining hall—obviously. We've tolerated mass oppression for far too long. A real revolution is in order. We ARE paying for the service.

Lorraine Wright

ICA suffers student apathy

To the Editor:

On March 29, 1972, the Inter-Club Association held the second of three scheduled meetings of all organization presidents. The membership of the Association numbers 51. Of the 51, 15 members attended the meeting. The four of eleven council members present appreciate the interest and concern of those who bothered to come to the 20 minute meeting.

To those members not attending, we wish to present this question: How can you expect the students, faculty, and administration of Mary Washington College to show interest and support in your organization if the presidents themselves show so much lack of responsibility and apathy? The Inter-Club Association is here to help you with publicity, financial support, and general aid. Remember girls (sic), it's a two way street.

Jeanne Struntz
ICA President
1972-1973

Sharon Richmond
ICA President
1971-1972

FORUM

On the farm

Fewer people are going to college and more are dropping out. Universities are losing students, not because of disgust, but because of impatience. Fewer people are subscribing to the "study now, work later" philosophy of much of today's education.

Today's educational system however, provides a very valuable service to its students. It serves to make the student dissatisfied and disoriented. That is the role of the academic institution; not to solve problems for students, but to expose problems to students; not to divulge the right answers, but to teach that there are no answers that are always right.

As students, we have been brought so far and left directionless. We can't go backward, back to the intellectual innocence of the "sit on the front porch in your undershirt, drink beer, belch out loud, and beat your wife" life. Too many years in the ivory tower makes it that type of life too remotely behind us.

Sadly however, we often find that, in a sense, we are headless, also. Ninety-nine per cent of us are intellectually ordinary people. Only one person makes it to the head of the class and there are thousands of classes and thousands of heads.

But we still yearn, as sensitive students, to apply what we've learned, to learn what we can never learn. To live and be satisfied and be happy.

This is healthy dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction which this society cannot channel. To almost all of us, that world outside is too frightening to tackle alone. It's much easier to give up our struggle for our immediate pseudo-security and a life of dissatisfaction.

We've seen "Paree" and are trying our best to keep living on the farm. What is the alternative? To keep beating our heads against the wall? To keep struggling? To keep working in order to find a satisfactory personal peace?

How can anyone who wants to be satisfied, not be angry?

the bullet

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linda kay carpenter

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Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

Drama Dept. to present DON JUAN

Moliere's DON JUAN, under the innovative direction of Lloyd Mallan will open on April 19 in Klein Theatre.

"I chose this play," said Mallan, "because it's so challenging . . . the theme, the comic elements interest me in how to bring them out, I mean in terms of richness." In mentioning the theme, he said, "I picked it because my head was there."

Mallan visualizes all the characters except Don Juan and his servant, Sganarelle as statues, stone figures, "Bound to certain precepts and obligations which form their character." Only Don Juan "moving through this world of statues" which are the other masked characters, is "free to follow his fancy."

Much of his interpretation of this play, explained Mallan, is directed by Nietzsche's BIRTH OF TRAGEDY in which "the audience dreams up the chorus, which thinks up the myth and creates the play." DON JUAN opens with the spectre of death which draws the chorus from the audience as they are created, and the chorus in turn creates the characters and the play. Mallan explained of the masked characters: "these statues represent us," and their obligations which so powerfully direct their lives and mold their characters are created out of their fear of death. Don Juan, moving among these statues is criticized by them for his irresponsible actions.

Despite the very funny comic passages in this play, Mallan stressed that "DON JUAN is a tragedy," and the tragedy of this play is in the servant Sganarelle. "Whereas Don Juan is committed to his own freedom, Sganarelle is never committed to anything, he must follow what he is told by other people. He is constantly having to sneak and compromise to be free." Sganarelle wants to follow what he believes to be true but he is always beaten down when he stands up for what he thinks is right. In the end, Sganarelle no longer even has anyone to follow, he is entirely alone.

The costumes designed by Becky Currin and created by Kathi Sullivan are period outfits all in shades of blue for the women and grey or brown for the men except Don Juan and Sganarelle who alone wear multi-colored costumes. Among these relatively drab statues flicker the chorus and dancers who create their personalities.

Don Reed, an area psychiatrist and veteran of the MWC theatre, promises an excellent performance as the calculating, charismatic Don Juan, and Tom Turgeon of the drama department is equally adept in his comic, yet sad role of Sganarelle. The three women Dona Elvira, Charlotte, and Mathurine are played by Susan Fox, Susan Lane, and Linda Ryan. English professor Bill Kemp is Don Juan's father; Don Luis, Roy Smith of the Psychology Department is the creditor; Mr. Dimanchee, and Bud Clatanoff has a dual role of Gusman and of the statue that comes to life.

A kind of large, sloping platform, called a rake has been set up over the stage to make the audience look up and into it, creating a feeling of magnitude on the ordinarily small, flat stage of Klein theatre. As well, set designer Dennis Da Luiso has ingeniously built out of styrofoam what looks like cyclopean masonry forming a cavernous doorway framing the stage.

The masks worn by the characters were designed by Paul Muick and Ellen Juul-Nielsen. Student assistant director is Melody Pace. Karen Woltz is stage manager and Suzanne Trich is technical director.



photo by Chris Kuretz



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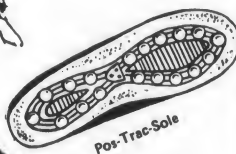
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A lot of us died in this war and didn't even know it.



We've died, not just on the firing lines, or in bombed huts in Vietnam. But here in our own communities.

Financial allotments for housing, food, jobs and welfare have been bad for quite some time. But since the beginning of this war, until now, gradual financial cuts have been made — starving us from the major developments we need.

Soldiers are coming home with no legs, no arms, and no skills. They're turning to drugs to relieve their minds from the pain of war, and the conditions in which they must live.

All these are not physical deaths, but living deaths we must conquer. We must stand together and speak out against this war. The war that takes money from our communities, and kills us here as well as in Vietnam.

To conceive effective ways of ending the war we must all take part. Form committees in your community and at your job. Discuss what should be done. For more information about the war and its effects, and also what can be done to end it, write the political representative in your community.

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